

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stokenbury Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number AR Highway 16 not for publication

city or town Elkins vicinity

state AR code AR county Washington code 143 zip code 72727

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Catherine Meadows
Signature of certifying official/Title

1/15/10
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
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		buildings
1		sites
		structures
	1	objects
	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

VICTORIAN ERA
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
walls _____

roof _____
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

LOCAL

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1850-1910

Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

JUDGE ROBERT MCCAMY

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C birthplace or grave of a historical figure
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
Previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal Agency
Local Government
University
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 1.21 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 409129 3986022
Zone Easting Northing2 _____
_____3 _____
Zone Easting Northing4 _____
_____ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

From point of beginning at the northwest corner of the cemetery proceed east 198.69 feet, thence south 245.52 feet, thence west 221.27 feet, thence north 273.25 feet to point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with this resource that retains its integrity.

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Holly Hope/ Special Projects Historianorganization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 01/13/10street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone 501 324-9880city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Stokenbury Cemetery Association/Guy Brownstreet & number 1966 E. Township Street telephone 479 582-5810city or town Fayetteville state AR zip code 72703**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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SUMMARY

Stokenbury Cemetery is located north of Elkins on the east side of Arkansas Highway 16. The cemetery contains 153 marked graves with legible inscriptions, approximately 49 burials are designated with unmarked rocks and approximately sixteen are categorized as unknown due to illegible inscriptions or missing headstones.

No buildings are associated with the cemetery. The monuments appear to be primarily commercially produced and for the most part are simple tablet-style markers with round or slanted shoulders or block monuments. However, high-style examples common to the Victorian era (1837-1901) through the early-twentieth century can be found in Stokenbury Cemetery as well. Materials found in the cemetery include sandstone, granite, limestone and marble.

ELABORATION

Stokenbury Cemetery is situated on the east side of Arkansas Highway 16, north of the town of Elkins, Washington County. No church was associated with the cemetery and no other burial grounds are situated in the vicinity of Elkins. The graves run in orderly rows north to south. The western boundary of the cemetery is enclosed by a modern chain link fence and access gates are located to the southwest and north. A wrought-iron sign installed in circa 2002, reads "STOKENBURY CEMETERY, EST. 1846," in free-standing iron letters. The sign faces the highway on the north end of the western boundary and was provided by six individuals and two business donors – Arvest

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Bank, Elkins and West-Ark Sod & Turf. The northern boundary is partially marked by a wooden privacy fence. The eastern boundary borders on an open sod field and is not delineated by fencing. The southern boundary is enclosed with a wire fence. Late twentieth century houses are located to the north and south of the cemetery. Residential development across the highway to the west is sparse.¹

Many markers in Stokenbury reflect the Victorian era in gravestone design. Specific headstone design consists of tablet-style with round, slanted or Gothic shoulders. Three horseshoe headstones display an unusual configuration, not often seen in Arkansas cemeteries. Two scroll-type stones are found in the cemetery. Stokenbury contains one barrel-type marker and pulpit style are scattered through the rows. High-style examples are a large bi-columnar monument, cross-vault obelisks topped with urns, two pyramidal obelisks, column-type and a single example of a scallop shell-shaped stone sheltering a sleeping child on a draped bier.

Some concrete coping is found in the cemetery as well as several examples of coffin-shaped paving in conjunction with headstones. There is some paving with no stone, which could mean the original marker is missing or has fallen and become covered with grass. Modern burials are primarily marked with slanted block markers.

Iconography is not elaborate and is confined to commonly found symbols such as evening primrose representing love, memory and sadness; draped urns for the veil between heaven and earth; an open Bible held by an upraised hand, symbolizing the

¹ Letter from Jack Stokenbury, President of Stokenbury Cemetery Association to friends of the association, December 2002.

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human heart open to God; lambs in commemoration of the innocence of children, and the use of the scallop shell as a symbol of baptism or a journey.

Maker's marks can be found on several stones. The stone of Louisa Maguire (1830-1875) is stamped by Morley Marble and Granite Works. Owned by Albert Henry Morley, the company was based in Fayetteville. This particular monument is signed "Morley & Co., Fayetteville." But Morley also stamped his work with Morley Mfg., "Morley Marble and Granite Works," or "Morley M&GW." All marks were followed by "Fayetteville" or "Fay." Louisa's stone is a large cross vault on a base topped with a draped urn. Columns with urn finials and obelisks were said to be Morley's specialty.² The stone of Mabel Stokenbury (D. 1864) bears the mark "From Dorman and Baggett, Prairie Grove," while the tablet-style stones of Mary Elizabeth Eads (D. 1875) and Jonathan Hutchison (D. 1874) are marked with the name J. Miller. No information has been found on Miller or where he was from. It is possible there are others but many headstones are sunken and the area where a maker's mark would be is obscured.

² Abby Burnett, "No Pompous Marble To Thy Name We Raise: A.H. Morley and Family, Fayetteville Tombstone Carvers," *Flashback* (Fall 2008), 115, 121, 127.

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Breakdown of Burials

Victorian Era

1850-1860 – 6
1860-1870 – 5
1870-1880 – 11
1880-1890 – 15
1890-1900 – 5
1900-1910 – 8

Total - 50

Post-Victorian Era

1910-1920 – 18
1920-1930 – 16
1930-1940 – 13
1940-1950 – 12
1950-1960 – 5
1960-1970 – 9
1970-1980 – 9
1980-1990 – 14
1990-2000 – 6
2003 – 1

Total - 103

There are approximately 49 unmarked rocks in Stokenbury Cemetery with no burial dates incised on them.

Non-historic Objects

The two most recent objects in Stokenbury Cemetery are the chain link fence on the western boundary and the circa 2002 wrought-iron sign.

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Landscape

There is not much historic landscaping associated with Stokenbury Cemetery. Random clumps of yucca plants mark graves in the northern end, and within the last year, a single dogwood surrounded by four cedar trees has been planted at the northern end. The grounds are maintained by the Stokenbury Cemetery Association, which was formed in 1995.

The graves are laid in straight rows north to south. Family members are primarily buried together within the rows and there are no sectioned-off family plots. Some examples of surnames found in sizable groupings are: Williams, Bassett, Lewis, Stokenbury, Divelbiss, Bonnell and Worley.

INTEGRITY

Stokenbury Cemetery serves Elkins as the community burial ground. The cemetery was established in 1846 and is the burial place of Washington County's first judge, Robert McCamy. Hosea Maguire is also buried at Stokenbury. Maguire served Arkansas as a Representative in the Arkansas General Assembly; was a prominent farmer and merchant and his store provided the town's early name of Maguire's Store or Maguiretown. Several members of the Stokenbury family interred at the cemetery are descended from 19th century Elkins settler, Harman Stukenburg – later changed to Herman Stokenbury.

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There is little historic fabric left in Elkins, which is considered a bedroom community for Fayetteville. Most buildings known to have been constructed more than 50 years ago have been altered significantly and are not eligible as representations of the settlement period of Elkins. Stokenbury Cemetery is the only burial ground for the people of the small community of Elkins variously known as Richland Township, Boone's Grove, Hood, Maguire's Store and Maguiretown. The cemetery has been maintained well with little breakage and few missing stones. Approximately 49 unmarked rocks remain in good condition.

Although modern burials continue to take place there is a significant collection of Victorian-era gravestones at Stokenbury. Most are common tablet-style markers but there are stones that stand out as unusual forms for rural Arkansas and as moderately high-style forms. The town of Elkins is approximately 10 miles southeast of the county seat of Fayetteville. The White River runs a few miles east of Elkins so bulky cargo like commercially-produced monuments could have made its way from larger towns on boats. The late-1830s construction of roads like the Fayetteville & Middle Fork of White River Road also contributed to the movement of goods and settlers to the eastern part of the county.³

³ Van Zbinden, "White River Bridge at Elkins," National Register nomination on file at Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, AR, September 07, 2007, Section 8, p. 2.

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Stokenbury Cemetery is not a large burial ground, which is in keeping with the character and population base of the small town of Elkins. The relative simplicity of the Victorian-era stones in the cemetery stems from the fact that the town never had a large or diverse commercial center. Rather, it was an agricultural area. However, there are markers that reflect the standing of a few of the residents and their place in 19th century rural society. These markers are also indicators of the proximity of larger town centers and the impact that viable transportation had on the development of rural areas in mountainous northwest Arkansas. These intact elements enable the Stokenbury Cemetery to retain a high degree of integrity and provide a link to the history of Elkins, which is important, as swaths of commercial and residential development are arising along Arkansas Highway 16 from the growth of Fayetteville, threatening to obscure the town's separate identity.

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SUMMARY

The Stokenbury Cemetery in Elkins, Washington County is being nominated to the National Register of Historic places with local significance under Criterion A, Criteria Consideration C and D as a representation of the settlement era of Maguiretown. It is also being nominated under Criterion B, Criteria Consideration C and D as the burial site of prominent 19th century Elkins community member Robert McCamy who served as Washington County's first judge.

ELABORATION

Town and County History

Washington County, Arkansas, was derived from Lovely County in 1828. The area is primarily formed of hilly topography and the most prominent geological feature in the county is the Boston Mountains covering the central, southern and eastern sections of the county. Understandably, the first settlement occurred in the prairie area of the Springdale Plateau and in flood plains adjacent to rivers and creeks in the valleys. The 1829 township of Richland saw an increase of 285 settlers between 1850 and 1870. This growth was part of a general movement of new families to the interior of the Boston Mountains between the years 1840 and 1860. One of the draws to the area was likely the lowland prairies found there. There was little clearing to be done in such an environment and the livestock could range in natural pastures. The bordering woods on the prairie

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were good for hunting, providing building materials and mast for free-ranging hogs that would have been important family food resources. Abundant springs were a draw as well.

Richland Township, which was established in 1829, is located in a valley east of the Middle Fork of the White River and west of the Madison County line. Richland was established north of Vineyard Township and east of Prairie Township by the first Circuit Court in Washington County. The area that is now Elkins was originally referred to as Boone's Grove and was changed to Hood in 1888. There were two post offices with the name of Hood so it is conjectured that it was changed to Elkins in 1892 for that reason. Maguire's Store, which was one and a half miles northeast of Elkins, had a post office by 1853. In 1881, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad laid tracks through Benton and Washington counties. When it was constructed through the area west of Maguire's Store the downfall of the community as a business and cultural center began.

Subsistence farming was the primary type of agriculture in the Boston Mountains in the mid-1800s. Farms were small and the few yeoman farmers who raised cash crops concentrated on tobacco or livestock. Washington and adjacent Benton counties produced half of Arkansas's fruit for market beginning in the late 1860s. Ten years later fruit production in the area had declined because of deficient markets and small shipments via wagon. The movement of fruit by wagon also imposed limits on the county's market because of the high incidence of rot over extended delivery routes. The construction of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad through the county led to the establishment of fruit canneries, cold storage warehouses and packing houses along the

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route. This event resulted in a harvest of 200,000 bushels of apples for the county in 1889. Other crops produced in Washington County were grapes, tomatoes and strawberries and by the late 1850s, corn and wheat were prolific in the county.⁴

Herman Stokenbury

Stokenbury Cemetery is situated on what was once the farmland of Robert McCamy. After McCamy's death, part of his land was transferred to Herman Stokenbury (original name Harman Stukenburg, hereafter referred to as Herman Stokenbury). Stokenbury came to Fort Smith, Arkansas, from Onabruck, Germany, circa 1845. He made his way to Washington County where he was rejoined with a brother and uncle and was employed on the farm of Judge McCamy in Richland Township. Herman married the judge's granddaughter, Jane Pruitt (also recorded as Prewitt) and eventually came to be a large landholder in the area of what would have been Boone's Grove or Hood. Herman died in 1883 and was buried in Stokenbury Cemetery, as was his wife in 1921. Stokenbury is a name seen throughout the cemetery and is the namesake of the burial ground. Herman's grave is not the oldest recorded but oral interviews with family members in Washington County establish him as one of the patriarchal founders of the Stokenbury line in Washington County. His position as a major player in the agricultural

⁴ Zbinden, "White River Bridge," Section 8, pp. 2-4; Ken Story, "Maguire-Williams House," National Register nomination on file at Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, AR, August 02, 1995, Section 8, p. 2, 5; Lloyd McConnell, *The Judge and the Jury*, (Washington County Historical Society: Fayetteville, AR, 1986), 2; Juel Benbrook Hamblen Giles, "Maguire Town," *Flashback* 36:4 (1986), 36.

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market of the community can be inferred by an 1894 map of multiple and widespread land holdings in the county recorded under the name Stokenbury.

Herman had a two-story I-house of brick constructed to the west of the cemetery in circa 1871, for his daughter Mollie and her husband George Bassett, who are both buried at Stokenbury. The house is still standing on Arkansas Highway 16 but it has been modified with a two-story Craftsman style porch and large rear addition. Despite these alterations the original 19th century architecture is discernible and an indication of Stokenbury's financial standing. Stokenbury was killed on his farm in a reaper accident in 1883 and his bi-columnar family monument topped with an urn is one of the most high-style examples among the Victorian monuments in the cemetery; a further suggestion of his social standing.⁵

Hosea Maguire

In the 1830s Owen Maguire (sometimes spelled McGuire, McGuin or McGuyre), his wife Mary, four sons and two daughters moved to Arkansas from North Carolina. Maguire purchased land on the east bank of the Middle Fork of the White River in Richland Township, Washington County, and built a single-pen log house (The Maguire-Williams House, NR 09/07/95), which is located on Arkansas Highway 74, one and a half miles northeast of the twentieth century community of Elkins. The Maguires established a trading post at that location and all males in the family were listed as farmers in the 1840 Arkansas Population Census. The family found a ready clientele for

⁵ Information obtained from Art Stokenbury; Gerald V. Skelton, *Real Estate Atlas for Washington County, Arkansas*, (Privately published: Fayetteville, AR, 1894); Mary Stokenbury, Elkins, AR, telephone interview with author, June 26, 2009; Herman Stokenbury obituary, *Fayetteville Democrat*, (July 05, 1883).

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their store because commerce in the county had been bolstered by the Arkansas River and its course through Van Buren since the early 1800s. The economy of Richland Township was already developing by 1832, when the family was thought to have come to Arkansas. There were two sawmills and a tanyard on Richland Creek by that year and General Land Office survey field notes indicate the presence of plantations.⁶

Owen and his wife donated land for a school, the first in the area in circa 1832. Owen Maguire died in circa 1845, and his sons inherited his land in Richland Township. By 1848, his third son Hosea had acquired his father's entire farm of 120 acres and was involved in obtaining and selling off more land in the township. He had increased his holdings to 170 acres by 1853 and he continued dealing in land throughout his life. In the early 1850s the area of Owen Maguire's house came to be known as Maguire's Store or Maguiretown and in 1853 the store became the post office with Hosea serving as the postmaster. It is not known whether the Owen Maguire House was the location of the store or if it was a separate structure.⁷

Hosea married Sara Louise Trammell in 1850. There is evidence of a rear ell added to the original 18' x 20' log section, which could indicate that more room was needed to accommodate a growing family. Maguire family histories relate that Hosea's

⁶ Story, "Maguire-Williams House," Section 8, p. 2.

⁷ Nancy Williams, Jeannie Whayne, eds., *Arkansas Biography: A Collection of Notable Lives*, (The University of Arkansas Press: Fayetteville, AR, 2000), 178; Larry Santeford, "Maguire's Store: A General Store Community In Washington County, Part II," *Flashback* 43:2 (1993), 3; Russell Baker, *From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory of Arkansas Post Offices, 1832-1971*, (Arkansas Genealogical Society: Hot Springs: AR, 1988), 140.

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brother Green lived in Owen's home just before it was sold to the B.F. Williams family in 1867. Circa 1853, Hosea purchased land across the road from his father's home and constructed a two-room vernacular frame house. The family eventually grew to eight children and subsequent additions were made resulting in an I-house with Greek Revival influences, but the original two-room section remained forming a rear ell. By 1990, the Hosea Maguire House was purchased for use as a bed and breakfast. In 1993, the original rear ell was destroyed for an oversized addition, the stone foundation was replaced with concrete and original siding and windows were replaced, making it ineligible for the National Register. The house still stands on Arkansas Highway 74, north of the Maguire-Williams House.⁸

Owen Maguire's house and five acres were sold by Hosea in 1867 to Dr. Benjamin Franklin Williams. Soon after the Williams family arrived in Maguiretown they constructed a central passageway and additional frame pen to the east of the log pen. The front, northern façade of the house features tall narrow windows and Greek Revival elements, which are attributed to the 1867 occupation of the Williams. There was evidence of a dropped porch on the original log pen, which had been changed to an integral shed porch roof by the Williams. Further alterations occurred in 1877, when the rear ell was removed and replaced with a shed addition. The eastern frame pen was extended with a second addition at approximately that time as well, eliminating the chimney on that elevation.

⁸ Santeford, "Maguire's Store, Part II," 4; Information from National Register application file on Hosea Maguire House, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, AR; Story, Section 7, pp.1-5, Section 8, p. 6.

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Between 1949 and 1995 the stone chimney on the west elevation had collapsed and was replaced with a single-light picture window. By circa 1950s, striated wavy butt asbestos shingles had been applied to that elevation.

It has been noted that Maguire's Store was in business during the Civil War as Confederate General, Thomas C. Hindman recorded in a 1862 letter that he intended to take up position at "McGuire's Store" during limited military activity in the area. After the war, tax records show that Hosea did not file any claims for losses. His land holdings were reduced by 70 acres in 1869 but he was always engaged in buying and selling land and a reduction in numbers of cattle was attributed to his ongoing business dealings in livestock. So Hosea Maguire was still in good financial standing after the war and he remained close to the original family land. He also stayed in the family mercantile business. By 1872, Hosea had built a two-story general store of brick over a frame of cypress logs in front of his house. The store featured a full basement, which was also used for commercial space. Maguire offered groceries and household goods in exchange for livestock and produce. The store became a social center and in 1873 the Sylva Lodge No. 282 was installed in the upper floor. Maguire was an active Mason and he was appointed Junior Warden. By 1884, he was Worshipful Master. He continued with his agricultural ventures and by 1879 he had 189 improved acres, 20 acres of permanent pastures or orchards and 291 woodland acres. His farm was valued at \$5,000.⁹

⁹ Santeford, "Maguire's Store, Part II," 9; Shiloh Museum, *Washington County History*, (Shiloh Museum: Springdale, AR, 1989), 33; Larry Santeford, "Maguire's Store, Part III," *Flashback*, 43:3, (1993), 5; Story, Section 7, p. 3.

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In 1875, Hosea's wife, Sarah, passed away and he was remarried two years later to her sister, Mary Smith. Hosea entered state politics in 1886, when he ran as Washington County democratic representative to the State legislature. He obtained a seat on the Twenty-Sixth Legislature and sponsored two bills, which did not pass. Maguire was also a member of the House Ways and Means Committee. The next year he began his bid for re-election to the Twenty-Seventh Legislature but before the election he became ill. He was taken home to Maguire's Store where he passed away July 23, 1888, and was interred next to Sarah Louise at Stokenbury Cemetery. The couple's graves are marked by a single cross-vault monument of marble topped with a draped urn. The monument bears the maker's mark of Morley and Company of Fayetteville. Although not an imposing gravestone compared to some found in larger cemeteries, its high-style form is an indication of the Maguire's standing in the community.

As a result of the numerous alterations to the Maguire-Williams House it no longer bears any resemblance to the home that Hosea Maguire occupied before or after his father's death. Hosea Maguire's house north of his childhood home went through a series of owners and continues to stand in a substantially altered form in its original location. The Masonic lodge and a school in Maguire's Store, established in 1866, moved to Elkins after Hosea's death. The brick store south of Hosea Maguire's house continued to be used commercially through the 1940s then it was used as a chicken house and hay storage. In 1976, it was struck by lightning, sustained fire damage and was later

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destroyed. The community of Maguire's Store or Maguiretown dissipated after Hosea died and the railroad came through. Soon the area was considered part of Elkins.¹⁰

The Maguire family members were prominent residents of Maguiretown due to Owen instituting the first commercial venture in the area and his place among the agriculturalists that shaped that area of Washington County. His sons, Green, Hosea, John, Jefferson and a fifth unidentified son were named on census records of 1840 and listed as farmers. Farmers shaped the economy of Maguiretown and Owen and his sons certainly contributed to the culture and history of the land, raising crops and serving as postmaster at the Maguire store; however, Hosea was the only one of the family who contributed to the political environment and history of the state and the county. He is also the only known male member of his immediate family to be buried at Stokenbury Cemetery.¹¹

Robert McCamy

Robert McCamy was another prominent citizen of the Maguire's Store area that contributed to the formation of Richland Township and state government. McCamy was born in Virginia in 1787 and moved to Alabama. In 1819, he served as a member of Alabama's Constitutional Convention and went on after statehood to serve as a councilman. McCamy left Alabama for Arkansas Territory in 1829 and settled in what would become Richland Township in the area of the future Elkins. Washington County was formed from Lovely's Purchase, an area on the western border of Arkansas Territory

¹⁰ Santeford, "Maguire's Store, Part III, 7-8, 10-11.

¹¹ Story, Section 8, p. 3.

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that had been occupied by Osage Indians, transferred to the Cherokees and later opened to white settlement. A Washington County court was formed in 1830 and Robert McCamy's previous experience led to his appointment as the county's first judge by President John Q. Adams. His term as Washington County Judge was from 1830 to 1832.¹²

McCamy served on several sessions of the Territorial General Assembly and State General Assembly beginning with the Seventh Territorial General Assembly in 1831. The main concern of this assembly was the entrance of Arkansas into the Union as a state. The United States Congress had made construction of a capitol building a prerequisite for statehood and granted each prospective state ten sections of land for that purpose. The selection of the building's location was up to the state legislature. Robert McCamy was appointed to a joint committee for consideration of appropriation of the land grant. Robert Crittenden, first secretary and acting governor of Arkansas Territory, had persuaded the legislature to trade his home in Little Rock for use as the capitol building for the ten sections. The committee authorized the exchange but it was vetoed by presidential appointee Governor John Pope.¹³

On January 4, 1836, the Constitutional Convention met in Little Rock to frame a constitution for the state of Arkansas. McCamy was Washington County representative to

¹² Information submitted by Art Stokenbury, Benton, AR, in National Register application folder, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, AR.

¹³ Allen Bird, "Robert Crittenden," Information accessed from the online Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/>, Accessed July 25, 2009.

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the Arkansas Constitutional Convention and was appointed to several committees. He served on the Committee to Draft a Schedule to the Constitution and was a member of the committee appointed to draft regulations for the House. He was also a member of the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, a member of the Committee on Banking and he chaired the Committee on Boundaries. McCamy officiated at a meeting of citizens in Fayetteville in May 1836, to determine choices for Governor and United States Legislative members.¹⁴

Soon after McCamy arrived in Arkansas he served as an officer on the Washington County Bible Society in 1831. The society was formed in that year and was active through 1839, when it appeared to have taken a hiatus. It was restarted circa 1850, but the last records of the organization bear the date 1860. McCamy was also appointed by Governor Thomas S. Drew to a committee to memorialize Congress to survey and construct a national transportation route from Fort Smith, AR, to New Mexico and California. This proposed route laid out by the committee after their first meeting in Little Rock, January 1849, would allow businessmen to toll travelers on their way to the gold fields in the west.¹⁵

Robert McCamy's political career included serving in the Senate of the Fifth General Assembly (1844-1845), the Sixth General Assembly (1846), the Seventh General

¹⁴ Information obtained from Art Stokenbury; Dallas Herndon, *Centennial History of Arkansas*, (S.J. Clarke Publishing Co.: Chicago, IL, 1922), 235; John Hugh Reynolds, ed., *Publications of the Arkansas Historical Association*, (Arkansas Historical Association: Fayetteville, AR, 1911), 103.

¹⁵ Francile Oakley, "Arkansas' Golden Army of '49," *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, (Spring 1947), 10, 12; "Guilford Pylant's Family," Information obtained from <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~arwcags/FamilyHistories/GuilfordPylantFamily.htm>, Accessed July 01, 2009.

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Assembly, (1848-1849) and the Eighth General Assembly (1852-1853). After McCamy's retirement he died in 1859 at age 72. McCamy was buried in Stokenbury Cemetery, his grave marked by a pulpit-style monument with slanting top and beveled edges. The marker is inscribed simply with his name, birth date and death date but there is a sizable blank space beneath his information that is large enough to include an epitaph. No known buildings associated with Robert McCamy remain in Washington County but by 1838 he had purchased eighty acres of land in the present vicinity of Stokenbury Cemetery.¹⁶

Funerary Architecture

At the time that Stokenbury Cemetery was established in 1846 the town of Elkins had not been formed. No monuments offer any record of burials with a death date of 1846 but it is highly likely that the majority of the unmarked rocks on the grounds were erected between that date and the earliest recorded death date of 1851. The date of establishment was obtained from the deed for the cemetery by the Stokenbury Cemetery Association. It is unknown who the first people interred in the cemetery were but it came to be considered a family burial ground for the Stokenburys and those who married into the family. Upkeep was provided by Stokenbury family members until the Stokenbury Cemetery Association was formed.

The cemetery was located on a road leading to Fayetteville but it was not situated in a large community. Despite the presence of a route to the county seat and the nearby

¹⁶ Charlie Daniels, *Historical Report of the Secretary of State, 2008*, (University of Arkansas Press: Fayetteville, AR, 2008), 116-120, 561; United States land patent, No. 9670, for Robert McCamy, 1838, information obtained from www.glorerecords.blm.gov, December 30, 2009.

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White River, travel would still have been arduous in 1846. That could contribute to the lack of commercially produced or high-style monuments in Stokenbury Cemetery from that period. Some unique funerary forms found in Stokenbury Cemetery are three horseshoe monuments and coffin-shaped paving. In funerary symbolism the horseshoe stood for protection against evil so it is likely the form of the gravestone conveyed the same iconography but the type is not commonly found in Arkansas cemeteries. There is no symbolism found on the horseshoe monuments in this cemetery. Coffin-shaped paving is a rare form for burial grounds in Arkansas as well. This type of paving was found in combination with tablet-style headstones and the horseshoe monuments. It was also found alone, which could indicate that a headstone was missing.¹⁷

The Victorian era in decorative art and funerary architecture covered the period 1837 to 1901. Larger urban cemeteries of the era were filled with bi-columnar and cross vault monuments, obelisks of all sizes, fanciful mausoleums, coping and elaborate iron fencing. Graceful iconography engraved on various gravestone materials like sandstone, limestone, bronze, marble and granite can be found in cemeteries of large city centers such as Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville (NR 10/30/97). Stokenbury Cemetery provides a smaller representation from the period of modestly high-style forms. Victorian iconography can be found in Stokenbury such as hands pointing up symbolizing the soul rising to heaven. Hosea and Sarah Louise Maguire's (D. 1883 & 1921) shared monument displays clasped hands as a symbol of matrimony; the cuffs of the hands conveying the feminine and masculine. Another hand symbol can be found on the tablet marker of Mary

¹⁷ "Types and Explanations of Headstones," online article found at [www.ncgenweb.us/cemetery/typeheadstones.](http://www.ncgenweb.us/cemetery/typeheadstones), Accessed June 29, 2009.

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Elizabeth Eads. Her stone displays a hand with a single finger pointing to heaven and holding an open Bible, which can denote the human heart open to the world and to God.

Urns are frequent nineteenth century funerary representations and can be found on several headstones in Stokenbury. Floral forms like ivy on monuments stands for immortality and fidelity. It can also represent friendship and undying affection, or its three leaves may represent the Trinity. The Victorian graves of children like Maybell Stokenbury (D. 1864) often bear the form of a lamb for innocence. A poignant gravestone in Stokenbury Cemetery is that of Lettie Jewell Stokenbury (D. 1902), marked by a small scallop shell containing the form of a sleeping child on a draped bier. The shell was a symbol of a journey or baptism. The obelisk form was used on graves of people with high social standing and its shaft with pyramidal top was utilized to represent Ra, the Egyptian giver of life. Two such forms are used in Stokenbury on a small scale, as is a single column-type monument; also an indication of the person's place in society.¹⁸

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stokenbury Cemetery is a representation of the families of Maguire's Store, Boone's Grove, Hood and later Elkins and provides a timeline of the cultural and social evolution of Richland Township. The early-nineteenth century formation of the modern community of Elkins and the state was partially the result of efforts of Washington

¹⁸ Douglas Keister, *A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*, (Gibbs Smith: Layton, UT, 2004), 57, 108, 113, 137; "CSI: Cemetery Scene Investigations," online article at <http://connections.smsd.org/csi/headstones.htm>, accessed June 30, 2009.

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County settlers and politicians like Hosea Maguire and Robert McCamy. Maguire and McCamy were also integral to the agricultural markets of the area and Washington County's place in the statewide economy as was Herman Stokenbury. Their large landholdings and commercial ventures contributed to the growth of Richland Township and provided an economical foundation and impetus for future settlement. The Stokenbury Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, Criteria Consideration C and D with local significance as a representation of the settlement era of Maguiretown and Washington County.

It is also being nominated under Criterion B, Criteria Consideration C and D with local significance as the resting place of first Washington County judge, Robert McCamy. Settlers such as McCamy, Hosea Maguire and Herman Stokenbury were known to contribute to the economic and cultural environment of the community and county. There are other extant resources in the area associated with Maguire and Stokenbury; however, they have been altered significantly and are no longer representative of the period of significance during which these men were active. No information on any physical structure attributed to McCamy has been found and no current residents are aware of any. Therefore, his grave in Stokenbury Cemetery is the best representation of McCamy's importance to the community and the state.

Stokenbury Cemetery began as a small rural burial ground stemming from a few early families in Richland Township. But its collection of Victorian-era monuments and symbolism tells the story of nineteenth to twentieth century social standing and the spread of popular national trends in Washington County. It also relates the story of those

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buried on the grounds, their place in society and their links to those early families. The cemetery was originally established on a major transportation route so its setting is little changed from the time of its earliest burials as it is located on Arkansas Highway 16. There are modern homes nearby but the cemetery is still surrounded by extensive agricultural fields while the White River, the main highway for early settlers, flows to the east. Although there is a good collection of Victorian-era monuments, they are dispersed throughout the cemetery and not in an easily demarcated area for listing as a separate historic section. Subsequent burials from 1910 to 1960 are representative of the descendants of the Stokenburys, Maguires, McCamys and other early 20th century settlers who contributed to the agricultural economy of Maguiretown.

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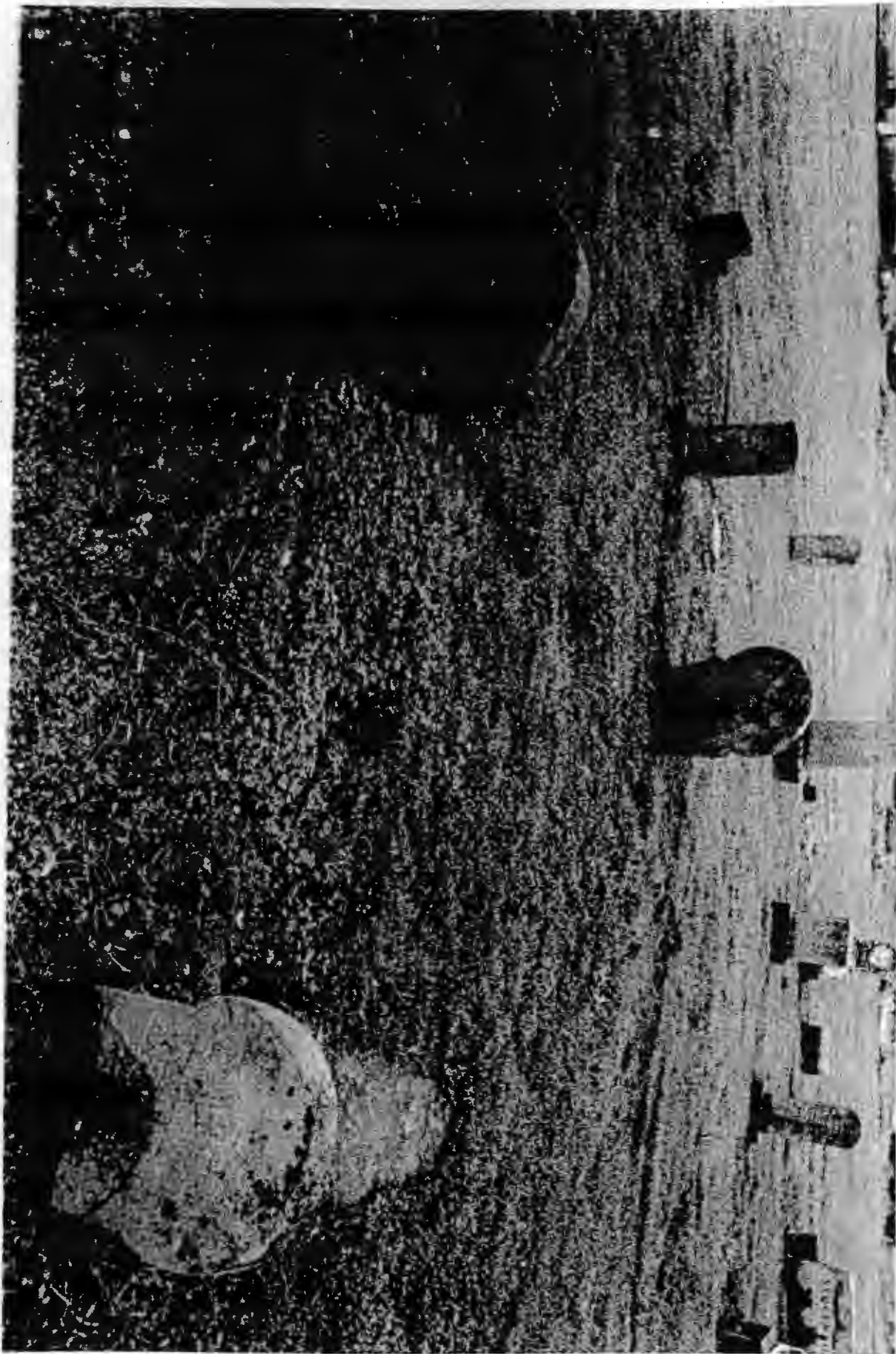
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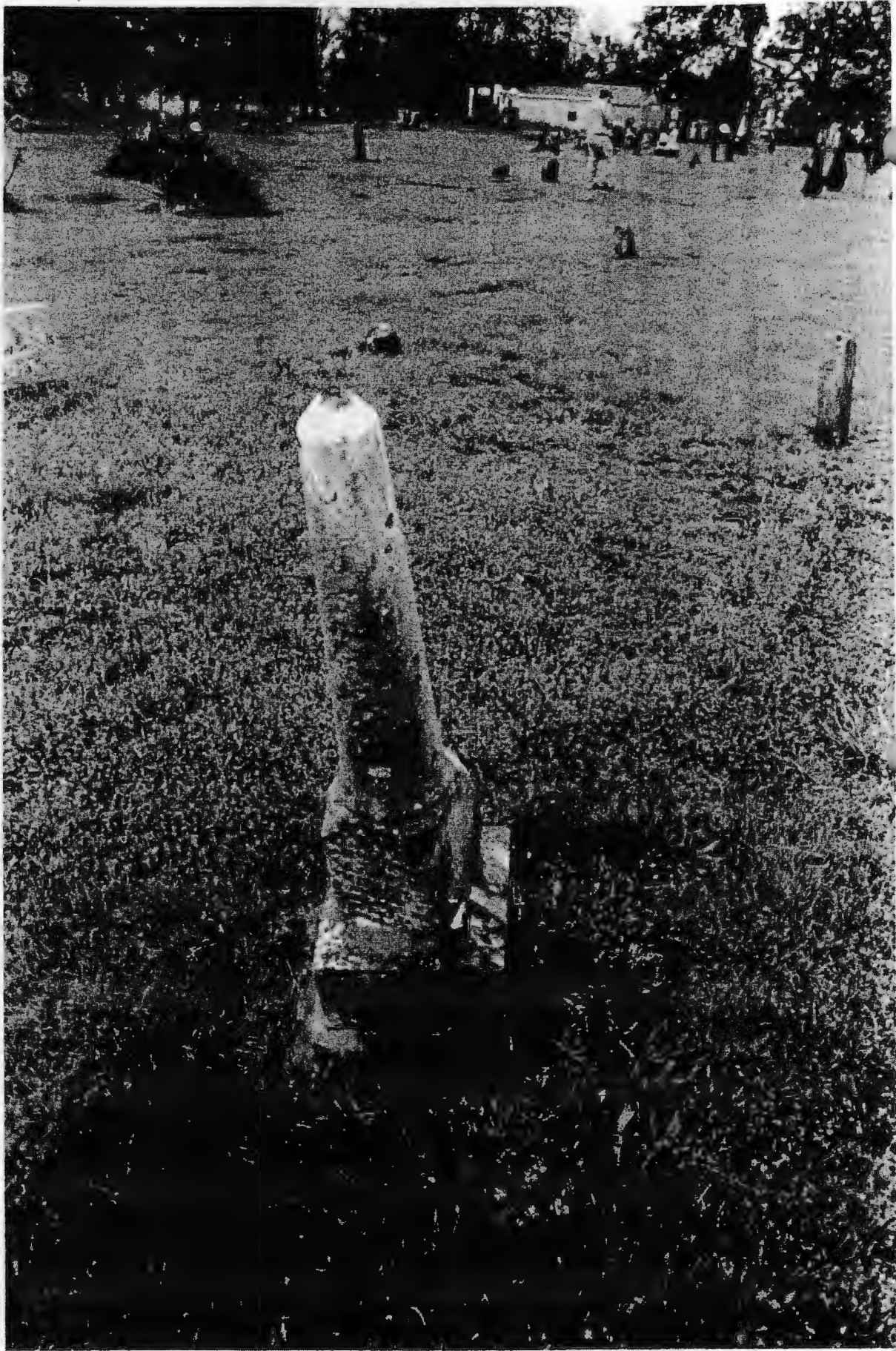
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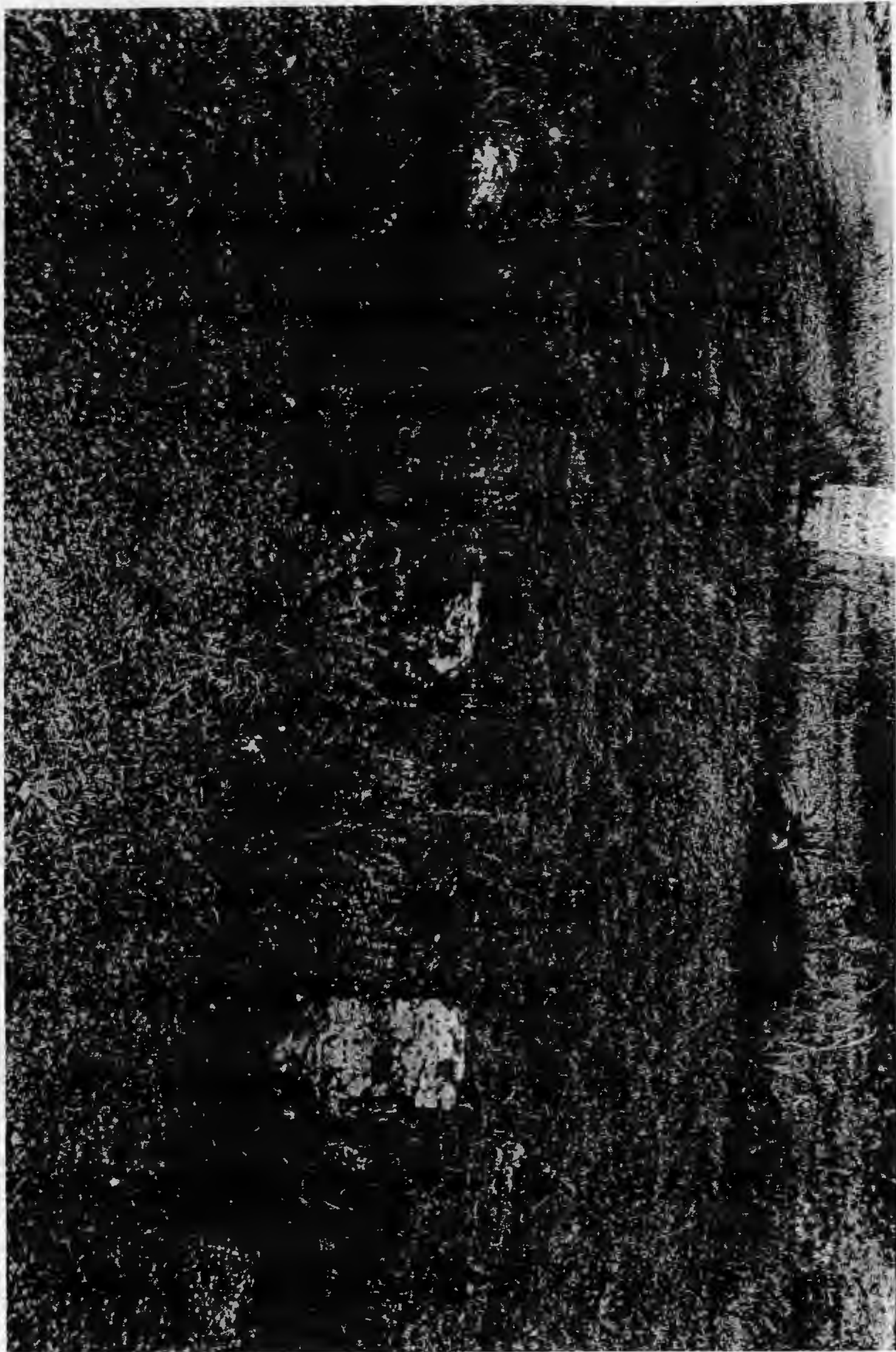




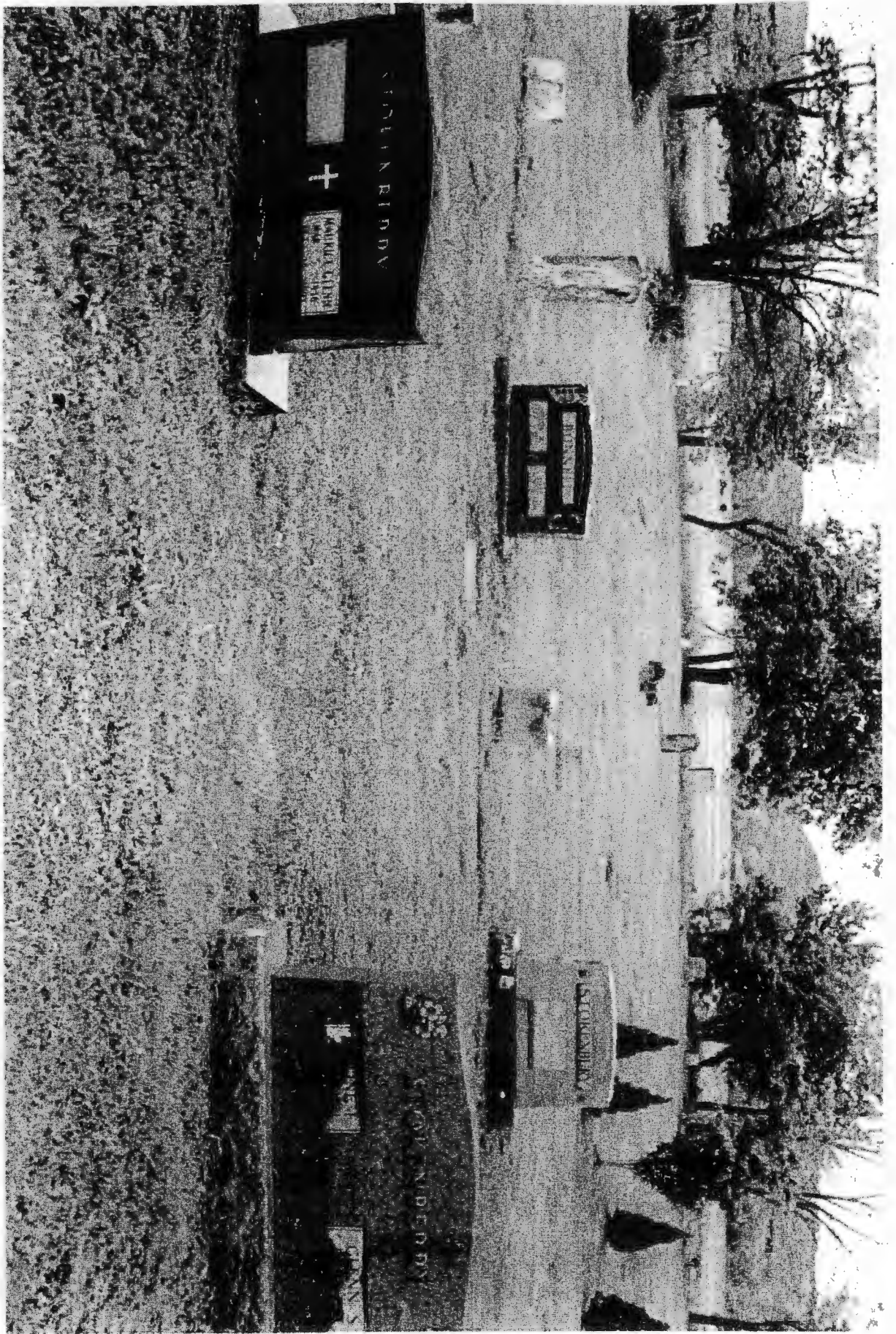


Gravestone of May, located in the cemetery.













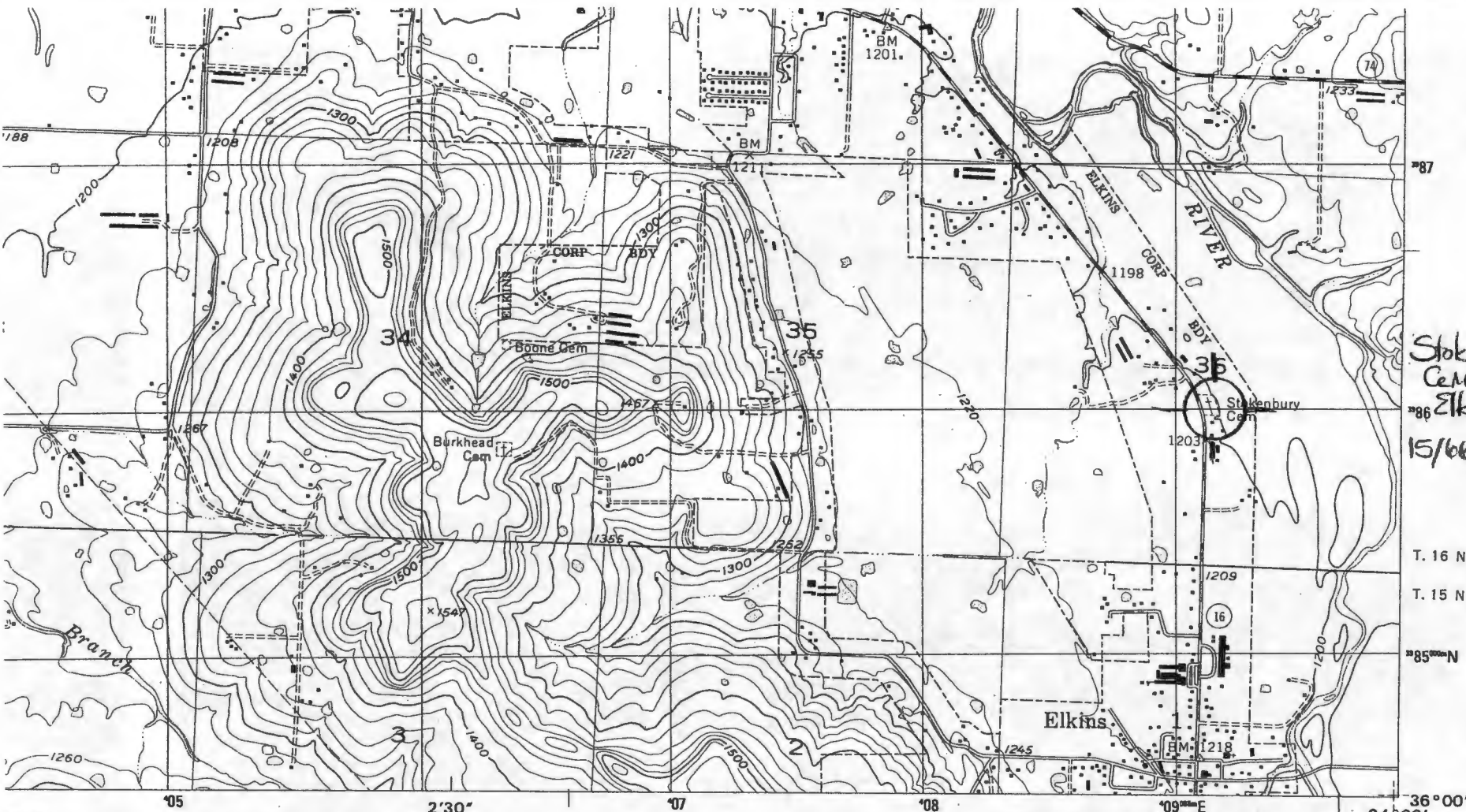






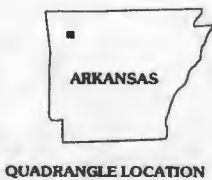
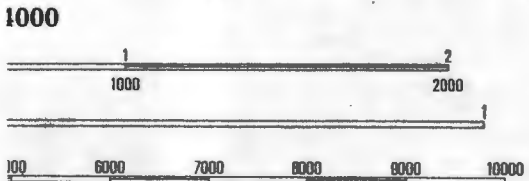


Gravestone for [Name] and [Name], located in a cemetery. The stone is topped with a dome and has an arched opening. The words "FATHER" and "MOTHER" are inscribed on the arch. The base of the stone contains two columns of text, including names and dates.



Stokenbury Cemetery
 Elkins, Washington
 15/063672/3902744

T. 16 N.
 T. 15 N.
 R. 58 W.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

SCALE 20 FEET
 DATUM OF 1929
 TO CONVERT METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 DIVISION, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
 NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 DIVISION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204
 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1	2	3	1 Springdale
			2 Sonora
			3 Spring Valley
4		5	4 Fayetteville
			5 Goshen
			6 West Fork
6	7	8	7 Sulphur City
			8 Durham

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

ELKINS, AR
 1994

NIMA 7156 II SE-SERIES V884

